## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1. A light-emitting material that has paragenesis crystalline consisting of two different phases and is expressed in the following general formula:  $(Sr,Eu,Dy)_{0.95\pm x}(Al,B)_2O_{3.95\pm x} \cdot (Sr,Eu,Dy)_{4-x}(Al,B)_{14}O_{25-x}(in the formula, X=0.01 to 0.1, a content of B element is 0.2 to 1.0% by weight, a content of Eu is 0.5 to 3.0% by weight and a content of Dy is 0.1 to 3.0% by weight).$
- A light-emitting material according to claim 1, wherein said diplophase compound comprises symbiotical phase (Sr,Eu,Dy)<sub>0.95±x</sub>(Al,B)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3.95±x</sub> and (Sr,Eu,Dy)<sub>4-x</sub>(Al,B)<sub>14</sub>O<sub>25-X</sub>
- 3. A light-emitting material according to claim 1, wherein Al-O tetrahedron and Al-O octahedron concurrently exist in said diplophase compound.
- 4. A light-emitting material according to claim 1, wherein BO<sub>3</sub> triangular arrangement substitute a part of Al-O octahedron in said diplophase compound.
- 5. A light-emitting material according to claim 1, wherein boron exists entirely in said diplophase compound crystalline.
- 6. A producing method of a light-emitting material of claim 1, comprising
- (1)step for measuring previously pulverized raw materials, and mixing them to obtain a mixture of raw material,
- (2) step for putting the mixture into a container, heating the mixture from 850°C to 1200°C for three hours under a reduction condition, keeping the temperature for five to six hours, thereby obtaining a sintered body,
- (3) step for stopping the heating operation and cooling the sintered body naturally down to a t5room temperature, and
  - (4) step for pulverizing the sintered body to obtain a product.
- 7. A producing method of a light-emitting material according to claim 6, wherein said step (2), reduction is carried out using carbon powder.